

and increase the maximum fines for willful violation of consumer safety laws from \$1.8 million to \$100 million.

I expect the Senate to move important legislation in this area before the holiday. The House, led by Congressman BOBBY RUSH, is engaged in a similar effort on the House side.

If we are going to pass stronger consumer product safety legislation, it is vital that we have bipartisan cooperation and pursue this legislation in a bipartisan fashion. I support the effort led by Senators INOUE and PRYOR to reach out to Senators STEVENS and SUNUNU of the Commerce Committee to do just that.

I encourage these efforts to continue in order to produce a robust bill that will improve consumer safety and the functioning of the CPSC.

It is a noncontroversial, bipartisan idea that the American public expects.

TRIBUTE TO MAGGIE LAINE WEBB

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, in Moline, IL, Maggie Laine Webb will be buried.

A promising career took Maggie away from Moline. Sadly, gun violence has brought her home.

Maggie Webb was working at the Van Maur department store in Omaha last Wednesday when a 19-year-old man opened fire with an AK-47 assault rifle, killing eight people and wounding five more before taking his own life.

Maggie Webb was the youngest of the gunman's victims. She was just 24; she would have turned 25 in 2 weeks.

She had transferred to Omaha from another Von Maur department store just 6 weeks earlier. In Omaha, Maggie was a store manager—a position of unusual responsibility for someone her age. But then, Maggie Webb was, by all accounts, an unusually responsible, talented young woman.

At Moline High School, where she graduated in 2001, Maggie was a softball standout, she ran track, and she was involved in student council and many other activities. She went on to graduate in 2005 from Illinois State University.

News of her death has hit many of her former teachers at Moline High School hard. Bill Burrus, the school principal, said one teacher remarked of Maggie, "She was one of the good ones," paused, and then said, "No, one of the great ones."

Maggie Webb is survived by her parents, Dave and Vicki Webb, of Port Byron, IL, and her two older sisters.

Our thoughts, prayers, and condolences are with the Webb family and all of the families affected by this senseless violence.

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 307 of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the

allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels for legislation, including one or more bills and amendments, that reauthorizes the 2002 farm bill or similar or related programs, provides for revenue changes, or any combination thereof. Section 307 authorizes the revisions provided that certain conditions are met, including that amounts provided in the legislation for the above purposes not exceed \$20 billion over the period of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 and that the legislation not worsen the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2017.

I find that Senate amendment No. 3711 offered by Senator LUGAR to Senate amendment No. 3500, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2419, satisfies the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve fund for the farm bill. Therefore, pursuant to section 307, I am adjusting the aggregates in the 2008 budget resolution, as well as the allocation provided to the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee.

I ask unanimous consent to have the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 RECORDED.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008—S. Con. Res. 21; Further Revisions to the Conference Agreement Pursuant to Section 307 Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund for the Farm Bill

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101

(1)(A) Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,024.835
FY 2009	2,121.607
FY 2010	2,176.229
FY 2011	2,357.094
FY 2012	2,498.971

(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-25.961
FY 2009	14.681
FY 2010	12.508
FY 2011	-37.456
FY 2012	-98.125

(2) New Budget Authority:

FY 2007	2,371.470
FY 2008	2,509.169
FY 2009	2,523.934
FY 2010	2,581.464
FY 2011	2,696.588
FY 2012	2,737.256

(3) Budget Outlays:

FY 2007	2,294.862
FY 2008	2,471.293
FY 2009	2,569.600
FY 2010	2,607.308
FY 2011	2,702.556
FY 2012	2,717.397

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008—S. Con. Res. 21; Further Revisions to the Conference Agreement Pursuant to Section 307 Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund for the Farm Bill

[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee:

FY 2007 Budget Authority	14,284
--------------------------------	--------

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008—S. Con. Res. 21; Further Revisions to the Conference Agreement Pursuant to Section 307 Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund for the Farm Bill—Continued

FY 2007 Outlays	14,056
FY 2008 Budget Authority	17,088
FY 2008 Outlays	14,629
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	76,881
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	71,049

Adjustments:

FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	336
FY 2008 Outlays	-255
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	-2,290
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	-5,504

Revised Allocation to Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee:

FY 2007 Budget Authority	14,284
FY 2007 Outlays	14,056
FY 2008 Budget Authority	17,424
FY 2008 Outlays	14,374
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	74,591
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	65,545

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, earlier today, pursuant to section 307 of S. Con. Res. 21, I filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution. Those revisions were made for Senate amendment No. 3711, an amendment offered to Senate amendment No. 3500, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2419.

The Senate did not adopt Senate amendment No. 3711. As a consequence, I am further revising the 2008 budget resolution and reversing the adjustments made pursuant to section 307 to the aggregates and the allocation provided to the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee for Senate amendment No. 3711.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008—S. Con. Res. 21; Further Revisions to the Conference Agreement Pursuant to Section 307 Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund for the Farm Bill

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101

(1)(A) Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,024.835
FY 2009	2,121.607
FY 2010	2,176.229
FY 2011	2,357.094
FY 2012	2,498.971

(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-25.961
FY 2009	14.681
FY 2010	12.508
FY 2011	-37.456
FY 2012	-98.125

(2) New Budget Authority:

FY 2007	2,371.470
FY 2008	2,508.833
FY 2009	2,526.124
FY 2010	2,581.369
FY 2011	2,696.797

FY 2012	2,737.578
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,294.862
FY 2008	2,471.548
FY 2009	2,573.005
FY 2010	2,609.873
FY 2011	2,702.839
FY 2012	2,716.392

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008—S. Con. Res. 21; Further Revisions to the Conference Agreement Pursuant to Section 307 Deficit-Neutral Reserve Fund for the Farm Bill

[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	14,284
FY 2007 Outlays	14,056
FY 2008 Budget Authority	17,424
FY 2008 Outlays	14,374
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	74,591
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	65,545
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	–336
FY 2008 Outlays	255
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	2,290
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	5,504
Revised Allocation to Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	14,284
FY 2007 Outlays	14,056
FY 2008 Budget Authority	17,088
FY 2008 Outlays	14,629
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	76,881
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	71,049

SCHOOL SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in the 8 months since the horrific incident at Virginia Tech that resulted in the tragic deaths of 32 students, we have witnessed a barrage of new incidents involving threatening conduct and, too often, deadly acts of violence at our schools and college campuses nationwide.

Just this past Saturday, police arrested a student at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles on suspicion of posting an anonymous online threat to kill people on campus. The threat appeared on a blog used primarily by college students. It said: "I am going to shoot and kill as many people as I can until which time I am incapacitated or killed by police." Fortunately, police got to this troubled student before he could make good on his threat. But I urge the Senate not to sit back and wait until the next time, when police may not be able to stop a deadly event before it occurs. We must act now to protect our schools and college campuses.

Those who perpetrate these terrible crimes know no boundaries. No targets are off limits. This past Sunday, a man killed two people in Arvada, CO, after being refused lodging at a Christian missionary center. Later that day, in Colorado Springs, the same man opened fire outside the New Life Church, taking the lives of two teen-aged sisters and leaving a third victim in critical condition. These recent inci-

dents make clear yet again that we must do all we can to ensure that law enforcement is prepared and equipped to respond to such incidents.

I urge Congress to take prompt action to help stem this tide of violence. The full Senate can begin to address this terrible and recurring problem by taking up and passing the School Safety and Law Enforcement Improvement Act of 2007, a legislative package that responds to the Virginia Tech tragedy and the ongoing problem of violence in our schools and in our communities.

The Judiciary Committee passed this important bill out of committee over 4 months ago. In passing the bill out of the Judiciary Committee this past September, the committee attempted to show deference to Governor Kaine and the task forces at work in Virginia and to complement their work and recommendations. Working with several Senators, including Senators BOXER, REED, SPECTER, FEINGOLD, SCHUMER, and DURBIN, the committee originated this bill and reported it before the start of the academic year in the hope that the full Senate could pass these critical school safety improvements this fall.

Regrettably, the bill has been stalled on the Senate floor. I urge those holding up its passage to consider that this administration has spent more than \$15 billion to equip, train, and build facilities for the Iraqi security forces. Surely Congress can stand up for American kids who face unrelenting school violence by authorizing just a fraction of this money to reduce deadly violence in our schools and communities right here at home.

I do not think the Senate should continue to stand by and wait for the next horrific school tragedy to make the critical changes necessary to insure safety in our schools and on our college campuses. The risk of school violence will not go away just because Congress may shift its focus. Since this bill passed out of committee, we have seen tragedy at Delaware State, University of Memphis, SuccessTech Academy in Cleveland, OH, as well as incidents in California, New York, Pennsylvania, and Oregon, to name just a few. I urge the Senate to move aggressively with the comprehensive school safety legislation. It includes background check improvements, together with other sensible yet effective safety improvement measures supported by law enforcement across the country. If we are prohibited by objection from doing so by unanimous consent, then let us move to it and let those with objections seek to amend those provisions to which they object.

There are too many incidents at too many colleges and schools nationwide. This terrorizes students and their parents. We should be doing what we can to help.

Several weeks ago, a troubled student wearing a Fred Flintstone mask and carrying a rifle through campus was arrested at St. John's University

in Queens, NY, prompting authorities to lock down the campus for 3 hours. The day after that incident, an armed 17-year-old on the other side of the country in Oroville, CA, held students hostage at Las Plumas High School, also resulting in a lock-down. The incidents have continued with the arrest a few weeks ago of an armed student suspected of plotting a Columbine-style attack on fellow high school students in Norristown, PA. More recently, in Happy Valley, OR, police arrested a 10-year-old student who brought a semi-automatic weapon into his elementary school. The students in these situations were lucky and escaped without injury.

University of Memphis student Taylor Bradford was not so lucky. He was killed on campus on September 30 in what university officials believe was a targeted attack. He was 21 years old. Shalita Middleton was not so lucky. She died on October 23 from injuries she sustained during the Delaware State incident. She was 17 years old. Nathaniel Pew was not so lucky. He was wounded at Delaware State. High school teachers Michael Grassie and David Kachadourian and students Michael Peek and Darnell Rodgers—all of whom were wounded by a troubled student at SuccessTech Academy on October 10—were not so lucky.

The School Safety and Law Enforcement Improvement Act responds directly to incidents like these by squarely addressing the problem of violence in our schools in several ways. The bill enlists the States as partners in the dissemination of critical information by making significant improvements to the National Instant Background Check System, known as the NICS system. The bill also authorizes Federal assistance for programs to improve the safety and security of our schools and institutions of higher education, provides equitable benefits to law enforcement serving those institutions including bulletproof vests, and funds pilot programs to develop cutting-edge prevention and intervention programs for our schools. The bill also clarifies and strengthens two existing statutes—the Terrorist Hoax Improvements Act and the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act—which are designed to improve public safety.

Specifically, title I would improve the safety and security of students both at the elementary and secondary school level, and on college and university campuses. The K–12 improvements are drawn from a bill that Senator BOXER introduced in April, and I want to thank Senator BOXER for her hard work on this issue. The improvements include increased funding for much-needed infrastructure changes to improve security as well as the establishment of hotlines and tip-lines, which will enable students to report potentially dangerous situations to school administrators before they occur.

These improvements can save lives. After the four students and teachers